Peter Callaghan, who died September 10, lived on third floor of the five-story tenement-house, 318 East Forty-seventh-st. There are nine familles forty-seven persons, living in the house. A sister of Callaghan and her only boarder, a man named Hackett, are guarded in close quarantine in their rooms they are poor and the man is not allowed to work, the door to the house. The house where Charles McAvox died is No. 879 Tenth-ave., two doors north of Fifty seventh-st., and is by far the best neighborhood where cholera is thought to have broken out. People in the house laugh at the idea of McAvoy ever having had the choiera. They all say it was grink that killed him. All was quiet at the house where the Wiegmanns died, at No. 708 Eleventh ave. The doctor said that ald that no one but reporters had called all day.

James A. Wright, vice-president of the Internationa Navigation Company, when asked yesterday about the report that the Friesland had brought the choiera into this city, said: "I have no idea that the Friesland brought any choiera here. The immigrants who were taken on board of her were under observation for several days before they called and their baggage was fumigated. When the Friesland arrived here the sicerage passengers were examined and their baggage was fumigated and disinfected by superling and baggage fumigated and disinfected by superling and baggage fumigated and their near to houses in which the intended lumiferants lodged in Antwerp before they took passage were under observation all the time, and were thoroughly fumigated. The passengers were examined before they sailed, and as for as human foresight can go, they were all free from cholers."

"Now about that report that the Friesland brought the infection to the city?" Dr. Jenkins was asked.

"I think it possible but certainly not probable. See Dr. Tallmadge," he answered.

Dr. Tallmadge, he answered.

Dr. Tallmadge, said it was almost impossible. "The Friesland," said he, "was dislinfected before sailing from Europe, she was ten days on the way without a single case of illuses when he had been a story of the passage. Navigation Company, when asked yesterday about

Dr. Tallmadge said it was almost impossible. "The Friesland." said he, "was disinfected before sailing from Europe, she was ten days on the was without a single case of illness, she was held here for two days, and thoroughly fumicated, steamed and otherwise disinfected. I don't think she could possibly have carried infection. Every bit of bagging was thoroughly overhauled and disinfected."

"Could the passengers have spread the infection through the clothes they wore!"

"Everything they were was fumigated. I don't think that the cholera got in through the Narrows."

"It must have come in from somewhere, though," suggested the reporter.

"Yes," said Dr. Tallmadge, "but if it got in through the Narrows it din't come through any steerage.

the Narrows it didn't come through any steerage flowever, I suppose some one must be blamed, any we are the handlest people to jump on, so the people of the city will no doubt do it. That is the thanks we get for working all day and most of the

DEATHS IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

LOTS OF DISINFECTANTS USED IN EVERY CASE OF DEATH FROM DIARRHOEA.

There was a slight increase in the reported mortality in the city yesterday, 139 deaths from all causes being recorded in the Bureau of Vital Statistics in the twenty-four hours ending at hoon, while Wedne day the number of reported deaths was 87. John T. Nagle, the Register of Vital Statistics, refused to we out burial permits on any certificates of deaths from diarrhocal troubles until the certificates had been referred to Chief Inspector Roberts, of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, who sent inspectors to make investigations in every case. The result was a large increase in the number of cases under observation wildle few of the deaths were regarded as suspicious. In many houses where persons evidently had died from ordinary diarrhocal complaints, the members of the Disinfecting Corps fumigated rooms, destre bedding and clothing, and took other precautions acting on the theory that it was better to make unnecessary trouble at such places than to permit any cholera germs to escape destruction. where there was suspicion that cholera might have sed deaths, physicians of the "summer corps were detailed to watch the occupants and to insist on the careful cleaning and disinfecting of all sinks and closets.

Dr. Roberts Issued special orders to the physicians on that subject and directed them to work in relays twelve hours at a stretch. One of the physicians appealed to President Wilson, of the Health Board to modify the orders, and said he was not willing to work twelve hours a day and perform duties which were disgusting. Mr. Wilson turned sharply on the doctor, and told him to resign his position if he could not obey the orders when there was an emergency. The doctor did not offer his resignation. In the cases of deaths which seemed most sus

picious, the physicians were instructed to take speci ens of intestiant fluid from the bodies for biologica examination. For that purpose each physician car ried with him a small tin can, containing glass tubes.
All samples obtained were sent to Dr. Biggs, chief
of the new Biological Division, for examination,
President Wilson said that information of suspicious
deaths would not be made public unless biological
examinations showed that the deaths had been caused

GOVERNOR FLOWER LEAVES THE CITY. MANY TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS FOR HIM RE

CEIVED BY GENERAL PORTER.

Governor Flower left the city yesterday morning with the members of the Fish Commission and went up the Sound to keep an engagement, made some time ago, to inspect the hatcheries at Cold Spring Harbor. His private secretary, Colonel Williams, went with ed to return to-day. Adjutant-General Porter and Professor Collin were Windsor Hotel. Many telegrams and letters were received there commending the Governor's course in the Fire Island trouble. A long letter was received from Roger M. Sherman, in which he attempted to explain his action in getting the writ of habeas corpus for the Normannia's passengers. He said it was an attempt to turn the power of the law, which was, in the injunction, oppressing these people, to their aid. He had no wish to embarrass the kievernor, but intended to aid him. Professor Collin read the letter laughed, and said to the messenger that there was

no answer. Professor Collin said that the contention of the Professor Collin said that the contention or the Islip people that, as deputies, they were enforcing the injunction was not tenable. They were not called upon to do so. Not even the Sheriff had that power. Justice Barnard ordered the Governor not to land the people on Fire Island. If he disobeyed, he was liable to be addugged entity of contennt of court. An into be adjudged guilty of contempt of court. An in junction was not something to be enforced by deputy sheriffs. Fire Island was not a part of Long Island, in the sense of the statute forbidding a quarantine in the sense of the sattlement of the station on Long Island. That law, in terms, exempted Coney Island, which was just as much a part of Long Island as Fire Island. He did not rely on that, how-ever, as a justification. Dr. Jenkins himself had the law drawn, giving him power in an emergency to do whatever he thought necessary, and if he wanted to establish a station in st. Lawrence County 'se could do

General Porter yesterday aftermoon received a call from Colonel Austen, of the 13th Regiment, who had returned from Babylon. Colonel Austen said that Captain George 6. Cochran and about 100 men had been left on Fire Island and at the landing on the main shore.

main shore.

General Porter also received this dispatch from Captain Cochran: "Have embarked on the Ripple and will start for Fire Island immediately. Several cases of passengers escaping from the Island were reported by the sentries during the night. All comfortable."

Let Sent 15.—Governor Flower, accom-

Iortable."

Northport, L. I., Sept. 15.—Governor Flower, accompanied by Mrs. Flower and a party of about twenty-five persons, arrived here at noon to-day to examine the oyser grounds in Long Island Sound. The Governor and Mrs. Flower will to-night be the guests of Edward Thompson.

THE MAYOR ISSUES AN ADDRESS.

Mayor Grant received yesterday morning from Presi dent Wilson, of the Health Department, and President Porter, of the Charities Department, reports of the sanitary inspectors and other officials engaged in pre-cautionary and prefective work in the city. The

Mayor afterward issued this address: Mayor's Office, Sept. 15, 1892.

Mayor's Office, Sept. 15, 1892.

To the Public:

The dreaded cholera has appeared in this city and file Health Department has so far shown its ability to arrest the disease promptly.

The Health Department and the Department of Charities and Correction are fully equipped to arrest and care for every case and stamp it out of the immediate locality in which it is discovered.

Reception hospitals, with doctors and nurses, are all equipped and ready to receive and isolate each case as it is discovered. Physicians of the Board of Health are closely watching the thickly populated tenement districts. The Federal and State authorities have established quarantine stations for those coming from abroad.

Our Chamber of Commerce is taking active measures to lend assistance, should it be required. No energy or needed expenditure will be wanting on the part of the public is not justified. The only fear that is warranted is sufficient fear to keep every person from violating the rules of the Board of Health. I therefore feel justified in calling upon fou to have confidence in all these provisions, to care for all cases that may appear. The record of the past in stamping out typhus and other infectious diseases should justify faith in the ability of our Health Department to master this grim monster, cholera, that has come to us from foreign lands.

It should be remembered that the cholera is neither infectious nor contagious, within the common meaning of the words, nor is it, in the language of eminent authority, as dangerous as diseases that are constantly in our midst.

I have directed the Health authorities as a precantionary measure to keep the public intelligently ad-

in our midst.

I have directed the Health authorities as a precantionary measure to keep the public intelligently advised as to the progress of the disease in this city.

Rest assured that all will be done by the authorities to meet every emergency, and with the confidence of

Secure your choice early from the stores of Geo, C. Flint

comprising forty-seven people, now in the house, and the public and their aid in enforcing sanitary regula-some of them are getting a little nervous. peace, good order and happiness mannant, Mayor,

> NO NEW CASES ON THE DETAINED SHIPS. A MIXED ACCOUNT OF MURDER AND SUICIDE ON THE WYOMING DISPOSITION TO BE MADE OF

QUARANTINED STEERAGE PASSENGERS. The plague rested in its work among the infected ips which have been detained for some days and on the two Islands in Lower Quarantine yesterday No new cases of sickness or death there were reported. At Upper Quarantine there were only two detains ships last night, the big black Wieland and the State of Nevada. Everywhere things were at peace. The only exciting incident of the day was the arrival of Quarantine Commissioner Allen from the Lower Bay and the story which he brought with him. He said that the deaths of Mrs. Persson and her two children on the Wyoming on the night of September 9, in consequence of which that vessel was ordered back to Lower Quarantine, had been due not to cholera but to poison. Mr. Allen said that Dr. Sanborn had told him that the woman had poisoned her two children and

then poisoned herself. Shortly afterward Dr. Sanborn came ashore and said that he had not made any such statement, and that he knew nothing about the deaths on the Wyoming. Dr. Jenkins acknowledged that the cases were ceedingly suspicious. He said, as Dr. Byron had not informed him as to the official result of his auinformed him as to the could not make any positive statement, and Sanitary Inspector Convery visited the house of the same conclusion. Tallmadge said that when he boarded the ship yesterday afternoon and came to the same conclusion. on the day before the children were well, and that he noticed them running about the deck. He did not believe that they had died from cholera; but, as the times were extraordinary, the cases were suspicious, and for safety the ship was ordered to Lower Quaran tine, disinfected, the bedding burned, etc. You see, it is best to do everything in the way of prevention at once, and to do the investigating af ward.

Dr. Walser returned from his trip among the detained ships at 5 p. m. and issued the following

bulletin:

Steamship Moravia—All well on board. All the woodwork on the vessel washed with biebloride. Passengers bothed in hot water. All the clothing washed and rinsed in bichloride, and wherever practicable steamed under high temperature.

Steamship Rugia—All passengers taken to the New Hampshire this a. m., together with thirty of the crew. Steamship and the woodwork burned, bunks taken down and the woodwork burned. The beggage of the passengers from Hamburg direct stramed. All other baggage opened and ventilated.

Steamship Scandia—All well to-day, with a few exceptions of measles. Washing of woodwork with bichloride continued.

teamship Wyoming—One infant died of m morning. teamship Normannia—All well on board.

Dr. Jenkins said that he would probably sefid the steerage passengers of both the Normannia and been detained on Hoffman Island for several days, to Camp Low, on Sandy Hook, this morning. The Normannia's cabin passengers, he said, would be released from quarantine on Fire Island to-day. He said that their bargare was alrendy on beard the Cepheus, and that they would be brought to New York City or to the pler of the Hamburg-American Line in Hoboken on the Cepheus to-day without fall. Eesides this important news, Dr. Jenkins gave out the following:

— The Wyoming will be held till the result of the hacterfological examinations of the bodies of all the people who died on board is made public. As to the Moravia, I do not yet know definitely, but I will hold her until it is simply impossible for her to bring any danger of infection to the city. The Rugha's cabin passengers were all transferred to the United States ship New-Hamp-hire this morning. I expect to send them to Fire Island on Saturday. The Normannia will come to Upper Quarantine in the morning, discharge her cargo, coal up and take what she wants on board, and then turn her nose to the sea again and zo back to Europe without getting nearer to New-York City than the Narrows." for several days, to Camp Low, on Sandy Hook, this

ACTIVITY OF THE HEALTH OFFICIALS TRYING TO HIND THE SOURCE OF CONTAGION-

SCOW-TRIMMING STOPPED. The Doard of Health at 5 p. m. yesterday posted

the following bulletin:

President Wilson said vesterday that the inspector of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases who had been avestigating the fatal cases of cholera in the city had falled in each case to trace the source of con-tagion. Various clews had been followed and aban-doned, be said. The fact that Wiegmann, the husband doned, be said. The fact that Wiegmann, the husban of Mrs. Beck and the father of the Levinger girl wer outchers had suggested the theory that the choler terms had been encountered at one of the slaughter onses, but investigation had falled to support suc theory. It had been suggested that McAvov had een working as a longshoreman and had contracted the cholera on some wessel, but it was known that he had been a plasterer's helper and had not worked near the docks. Other members of the Health De-partment said it was doubtful if the source of conagion could be traced in any of the six fatal can reported yesterday. Dr. Cyrus Edson said that the best quarantine in the world could not be depended on to shut out contagion in all cases.

orning and passed the following:

Resolved, That from and after this date all persons dek with contagious disease from the United States areau of Immigration, Ellis Island, must be delivered firect to Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island or the reason that the premises at the foot of East ixteenth-st, will be used for the care of persons sick

The board also passed a resolution prohibiting the sorting of rags and refuse at the dumps where the garbage seems are trimmed. Santary superintenden Edson had called the attention of the Commissioner to the danger of conveying germs of disease in the rags which are collected by Italians at the dumps and carried to rooms in tenement-houses. There are sixteen dumps at which the sorting of garbage has been permitted, nine on the East River and seven on the North River. The Italians who trim the scows into which the ash-carts dump their loads have been permitted to collect the rags, bones, the cans, old shoes, broken glass and anything else they care to emove. Most of the rags are baled in storehou in the lower part of the city. They are not disin fected, although they are washed and dried before

fected, although they are washed and dried before being baled. Rags infected with cholera germs might be thrown into ash barrels, carried to the dump, collected by Italians and carried back into tenement-houses to spread contagion.

Information was received by Street-Cleaning Commissioner Brennan yesterday that "scow trimming" at the dumps had been stopped by the Health Board. Commissioner Brennan, however, doubted his authority to abrogate his contract with Joseph Gallo, under which the city receives \$1,785 a week, or \$92,710 a year, for Gallo's privilege of miding the dumps and carrying away the material sorted from the contents of the department's carts. He therefore laid the case before the Mayor and Controller, and awaits their advice about cancelling the contract with Gallo.

CHANGE IN QUARANTINE REGULATIONS The Board of Quarantine Commissioners received yes terday the following letter from Collector Hendricks

terday the following letter from Collector Hendricks which was turned over to Dr. Jenkins by the Board:

Office of the Collector.

Port of New-York, September 14.

To the Board of Quarantine Commissioners, Port of New-York.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of the following telegram from Commoders Henry Erben, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard: "Will you be kind enought to have all pilots ordered to bring their vessels to anchor off City Island, and it is also requested that the Quarantine flags be holsted on Hart Island instead of at Fort Schuyler as at present. If this can be done our tag will guard quarantine ground and prevent communication with detained vessels."

In respect to the request that pilots be ordered to bring their vessels to anchor off City Island, I have communicated with the Board of Wardens that orders be issued by them to carry the request hot effect. In regard to hoisting quarantine flag at Hart Island, if within your jurisdiction, will you kindly see that the request be compiled with F. HENDRICKS.

Collector Hendricks also wrote to the Outgrantine

Collector Hendricks also wrote to the Quarantine commissioners asking to have the Quarantine Station stablished at Fort Schuyler changed to City Island. Dr. Skinner, one of Dr. Jenkins's assistants, is on duty there, and a tug from the Brooklyn Navy Yard has been placed at his disposal. The Commissioners replied to the Collector that the change would be made to-day.

MORE WEAKNESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

sterday, in consequence of the unsettled feeling re specting the effect of the appearance of cholera in specting the energy of the approximate the city. The bears endeavored to increase the disquiet by talk of a possible quarantine auginst New-York, and other extravagant suggestions. In the afternoon a dastardly report was got in circulation to the effect that the steamship Bohemia had arrived in port, having had ninety-seven deaths on the voyage. Intense excitement was renewed in the stock market on the infamous rumor, but the news agencie promptly circulated the information that the vesse had not even been sighted. Every effort was made by the bear operators to disturb holders in other di-rections, and there was much talk of the threatened disintegration of the Western Traffic Association and of a general rupture among the railroads.

With all the labor expended there was less effect pro duced on prices than in the brief panic of Wednesday. The Vanderbilt stocks, St. Paul, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Delaware, Luckawanna and Western

were depressed 1@2 points, but the majority of the declines was only fractional. Sugar Refining stock fell over 2 per cent, because of the embargo put upon beets by the New Jersey and Brooklyn boards of health. The market was more active than on Wednesday, nearly 470,000 shares being sold, and the closing was feverish and weak.

NEEDLESS ALARM IN BROOKLYN.

SOME SUSPECTED CASES TURN OUT TO BE ONLY

CHOLERA MORBUS. to the Brooklyn Department of Health yesterday, but the investigation set on foot served to show that they were only cases of severe cholera morbus. A German servant girl, Josepha Malecka, employed in the family of James Cohen, at No. 526 State-st., died addenly after a short illness, attended by many of the symptoms of cholera. Dr. George Drury, of No. 115 Johnson st., was called in and diagnosed the case as cholera morbus. His remedies were, however, withto the suspicious character of the case it was at once reported to the Health Department, and a sanitary inspector was sent to the house. Mr. Cohen and his family had just returned from the Highlands of the Navesink, owing to tear of infection there from the presence of the cholera ships in the Lower Bay. They were greatly frightened by the sudden death of the girl, who had been hired in Brooklyn last week, and Mr. Cohen sent his family out of town at once, before the Health Department could prevent this action. Deputy Health Commissioner Moor morbus. But as a measure of precaution, possession was taken of the house, and it was thoroughly fumigated and disinfected and placed under quarantine. It was learned that the girl had eaten no less than

fifteen tomatoes on Wednesday evening, being engaged In canning them, and she are green corn at dinner A post-morten examination of the body was made, and the burial took place late yesterday afternoon. The contents of the stomach and the discharges were taken to the Hougland Laboratory, for bacteriological and microscopical examination. Dr. George M. Sternberg, Deputy Surgeon General of the United States, who is in charge of the Laboratory, made an exam nation which disclosed nothing to show that the case was one of cholers. Dr. Sternberg said that the examination was purely negative, and he believed xamination will be completed this evening, and the a positive statement can be made, which the Health was one of acute cholera morbus.

Another case of suspected cholera was reported from the Eastern District. Simon Sillinski, of No. from the Eastern District. Simon Sillinski, of No. 26 Moorest., was attacked with cramps and diarrhoea in a paper mill in North Minth-st., and was removed to the Eastern District Hospital. He was at first thought to show cholerale symptoms, but it was decided that he was only suffering from cholera morbus. His recovery is expected.

The Health Department investigated two other cases reported as suspicious, but found nothing to confirm the suspicion that there were any cholera symptoms. A vessel has been secured as a floating hospital and two shelters have been leased, one in the Eastern District and the other in South Brooklyn. The various hospitals of the city have airranged to receive cholera patients.

Mayor Roody received a letter yesterday from Colonel Leomis L. Langdon, who is in command at Fort Hamilton, complaining of the mattresses and other articles which float ashore from the cholera ships opposite Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, which he has had burned.

SANDY HOOK CAMP ALL READY. PASSENGERS WILL BE TAKEN THERE TO-DAY-

THE BUILDINGS PRECIED. Ex Surgeon General Hamilton bade farewell to

Hutton succeeded him as commandant. for occupaticy. This morning the steerage pafrom Hoffman Island will be transported to the amp in barges. This contingent, which numbers 60, will be quartered in tents. Camp Low will be placed under quarantine regulations this morning. Everything is in readiness for the reception of the ngers, accommodations having been provided for 1,800 persons. Six hundred of these will the three big pavillods. The remainder will dwell I

pavillons, 18x235 each, containing 200 rooms, din-ing-room, 36x56; storeroom, 1ex36; kitchen, 23x24 elegraph and postoffice, 13x25; press quarters, 10x5; hospital, two stories, 28x5/2; commandant's quarters 13x30; hundry, 13x64; second hitchen, 10x13; elec-tric plant, 12x28; steward's room, 9x12; pastry room, 7x12; hospital steward's room, 12x12; baggage room 56x60; 300 feet of dialog table; 100 tell floors, enc 12x14; 200 tent floors, each 10x12; 4,500 feet of side-talk; water tanks. All this work has been done at amp for their homes last night.

Dr. Jenkins visited Sandy Hook vesterday afternson with the party of medical experts appointed as an advisory committee by the Clamber of Commerce, They cent on the steam yas ht Vamocee, and when he revell and in a remarkably short space of time. surgeon-General Hamilton says there is room for 600

Dr. Jenkins and ex Surgeon-General Hamilton had held a consultation, and they decided that the most advisable plan would be to use Sandy Hook for the steerage passengers, who had been previously removed steering passengers, to lifetime to lifetime to lifetime to lifetime the days' detention there. This decision was arrived at owing to the facilities at Hoffman Island for disinfection, and also because of the preximity to the loss pital on swinburne Island. Both doctors agreed that it would be preferable not to remove any passengers to the Sandy Hook camp until disinfection had been done and the period of incubation was over. "Dr. Hamilton will have charge of Camp Low," said

Dr. Jenkins. "In what enpacity will Dr. Hamilton act?" Dr. Jenkins was asked. He smiled a far away smile. "Will you appoint him a deputy Health Officer, as a matter of form, so that he will have power to do what he thinks necessary?" He smiled that same far-away smile. "Will Dr. Hamilton represent the United Staffs Government?" his questioner per isted. The doctor smiled a still further away smile.

Well!" usked the interviewer. "Camp Low." said the doctor, diplomatically, "has been offered to me for anywny, won't you's "Oh, yes, I always work harmoniously."

General O'Belrne is organizing a corps of waitresses to go to Camp Low. He has already secured seventeen young women for the service. The trouble is not so

The Navy transport tog Traffic went to Camp Low resterday with supplies from the Navy Yard for the marine guard on duty there. A number of tents or the camp, sent from Philadelphia, were taken, besides the following: 4 heat stoves, 1,313 pounds of hesides the following: 4 heat sinces, 1,515 points of pilot-brend (hardfack), 450 pounds of perk, 450 pounds of heef, 225 pounds of flour, 700 pounds of canned meats, 175 pounds of tomatoes, 175 cans of vegetables, 170 pounds of rice, 113 pounds of pickles, 88 pounds of coffee, 50 pounds of canned fruits, 75 pounds of lattier, 28 gallons of white beans, 25 pounds of tea, 20 gallons of molasses and 20 gallons of vineyar.

Washington, sept. 15.- Another detachment of marities, in charge of Lleutenant Long, was sent from marities, in charge of Lieutenant Long, was sent from
the barracks here to day to sandy Hook for patrol
duty. This will bring the total number there to 111,
ander command of Major Huntinaton. It is asserted
by officials of the Navy Department that the care
of the Sandy Hook quarantne station property belongs to the Army, as the proving grounds are under
the supervision of the War Department, and for this
reason regulars from the posts in the vicinity should
be sent there for duty, Instead of employing the
services of the marines, who cannot so well be spared.
Both the Narine headquarters and Navy Yard here
are pretty well depleted, and there is barely a corporal's guard on duty to protect Government property.
If any more marines are called for they will have to
come from the Boston and Norfolk Navy Yards.

A temporary postoffice has been established at Sandy
Hook for the accommodation of quarantined passengers, with F. J. Sheridan, the telegraph operator,
as postmaster.

POLICE DISTRIBUTING THE CIRCULARS.

The police lent a hand to the Health Board yester day in the work of distributing the 250,000 copies of the cholera circular. Superintendent Byrnes called the police captains to headquarters early in the day and gave them instructions to have the circulars distributed at houses by patrolmen. Packages were sent to the police stations as fast as the circulars could be printed, and before 6 p. m. the police were ready to place the Health Board's warning in every house in the city.

A BULLETIN FROM DR. BYRON.

Dr. Jenkins received the following bulletin at 12:15 i. m. from Deputy Health Officer Byron: "Census to 12 o'clock midnight September 15—died, Cosmo to 12 octock minagin september 15-died, Cosmo Dispensa, aged twenty-four, of pnesimonia, compileation of cholera, from which patient had recovered; trans-ferred to Hoffman Island, 10; transferred to convales-cent ward, 2; transferred to sick ward, 3; one case

Smith & Angell's Black Hosiery is Unsurpassed For color and wearing qualities, is the best and cheanest and retails at publish prices.

measles, convalescents and suspects, 32; sick patients, 8; I am on the alert for the Bohemia."

THEY WILL LEAVE FIRE ISLAND TO-DAY. THE QUARANTINED PASSENGERS PREPARING TO

COME TO NEW-YORK-TROOPS ON GUARD. Fire Island, Sept. 15 (Special).-The passengers of the Normannia to-day spent the last twenty-four hours of their enforced detention on Fire Island. Last night, when the company heard on the authority of Dr. Jenkins that they would surely be released the next day and be safely landed in New-York on Friday morning at the latest, they became fairly wild with joy. Congratulations were showered on everybody and everything. was the arrival of twenty-five special constables.
This morning at 9:30 o'clock the Ripple came up to the pier, having on board 100 troops, made up of detachments from companies H. F and C. of the 13th Regiment, commanded by Captain George Cochran. The troops will be divided into three patrols, and their duties are to guard the island from invasion by unauthorized persons and to prevent the escape of quarantined people. Late in the afternoon a special thanksgiving service was held on the veranda. The Rev. Richard D. Harlan conducted the service and nearly every passenger attended it.

A dispatch was received from Dr. Jenkins early this morning saying that the customs officers would reach Fire Island in the afternoon to formally examine the baggage of the passengers, who, after examina-tion by the Health Officer, would leave quarantine early to-morrow morning. Dr. Jenkins left it to the executive committee representing the passengers to decide whether they would prefer to go to New-York via Babylon or by water. The passengers chose to go by water. Accordingly the Cepheus was again placed at their disposal. Right on time the customs officers came ashore and formally took the names and statements of the passengers, reserving, however, any examination of their lugrage until the arrival of the Cepheus in New York. Dr. Derby, a member of the Advisory Committee of the Health Beard, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, came with them. Dr. Volght and his chief Beutemant, Dr. Sewell, had already subjected the passengers to a close inspection and after consultation with them Dr. Derby did not think that a second examination would be necessary.

Dr. Ferguson telegraphed that the Fifth Avenue Hotel was prepared to accommodate 100 people; the Hoffmann House, fifty; the Holland House, fifty Windsor Hotel, sixty; St. James's Hotel, twenty; Gil-sey House, twenty, and St. Mark's, sixty.

Every one wondered where the soldiers were to be No one seemed to know anything definite until at 6 p. m. a long row of tents appeared as if by magic on the grounds a few yards to the west of the lighthouse. The men are in twenty-one tents. Late last night a wild rumor was affost. It Island. Dr. Voight made a thorough flivestication, and his rollcall this afternoon proved the falsity of the story. Every man on the Island answered to his name. Dr. Volght to-night issued an official statement that all the passengers must be ready to leave at 6 a. m. to morrow. The baggings is on board the Cephens and there is nothing to prevent

an early start.

Word came this evening that the Islip Board of Health had established a right quarontine against all persons coming from Fire Island. About fifty of the New-York in preference to the outside passage. A dispatch was sent to Babylon to learn what the Board had determined upon. The reply stated that no op-pation would be offered to any one coming from the island bearing a clean bill of health from Dr. Voight. In the military camp all was quiet to-night. In the military camp all was quiet to night. The men were stationed about the Island on patrol duty and were relieved at short intervals. George Broughton, the captain of the Hippie, his engineer and firman struck for an increase of wages and a guarantee to night. Dr. Voight promised to rules their pay from \$45 to \$100 n month, and guaranteed the payment of their wages by the State. A meeting of the payengers was held in the parior. Mr. Harmh presided, and resolutions were adopted thanking the executive committee that has looked after the passent wifers and all who have been interested in their es' welfare, and all who have been interested in their

affairs.

When Captain Cochrane heard that the jellp Board of Health Intended to keep people from Fire Island from landing at Babylon to telegraphed to Governor Flower asking if he should protect the passengers who might wish to go to New York via Babylon. The reovernor telegraphed to Captain Cochrane to protect

Sir: Insenuch ne many reports, as divergent and incorrect as they are numerous, have appeared in cases of Aslatic cholers, we have decided to write the following letter in order that such erratic statements may be rectified regarding the cases with which we

restorday when he called for information regarding this matter of vital importance, we thought it best for all concerned to send you an authorized statement

Eleventh ave., was first taken ill on Friday, September 2. On the following day, Wiegmann and wife went out of the city to pay a visit to relatives named Windherst, living at a little place called Atherda, near Paterson, N. J. At this time Mr. Wiegmann was suffering from a mild diarrhocal attack. While there he at first improved. But on Tuesday, September 6, his symptoms reappeared, whereupon the couple returned to their home in New-York. Early in the afternoon Mr. Wiegmann applied at a drug-store, in his neighborhood, for an ordinary diarrhoea remedy, which was given him. This he immediately vomited. In the evening at a o'clock, Dr. J. Henry Fruitnight was summoned, which was the first time the patient was seen by a physician, although his symptoms had first appeared on the preceding Friday. The symptoms which the patient presented were similar to those which we find in aggravated cases of choiera morbus-inquiry was made concerning a possible exposure to choiera infection. No history of expesure could be obtained, and although the symptoms were violent, they were not more so than we have frequently seen in cholera morbus in years past. Furthermore, neither the symptoms nor the appearance of the patient were surgestive of Asiatic choicra. The usual remedies were prescribed. The patient was seen the following day by Dr. Fruitnight and his symptoms

were found greatly improved.

Word was left that he would not be seen again by Dr. Fruitnight unless needed. On Thursday the patient was not seen by Dr. Fruitnight, but Dr. P. de Kraft, of No. 212 West Porty second st., his lodge doctor, vis-ited him, having also visited Mr. Wiegmann on the two preceding days. Dr. de Kraft also diagnosticated the case as one of grave cholera morbus. On Friday morning Dr. Fruitnight was again called. The patient had grown worse. Still the symptoms were not at all typical of the Asiatic type of cholera. Dr. Fruitnight made another visit at 8 p. m., and found the patient in an extremely critical condition. Even at this time the appearances were not what one would expect to see in cases of asiatic cholera. The patient died at : a, m. on saturday, september 10. Upon the basks of the foregoing history a certificate was issued assigning "aggravated cholera morbus" as the cause of

On Saturday evening, september 10, in fine of which day Mr. Wiegmann had died, Dr. Fruitnight was again hastily summoned to see Mrs. Wiegmann. Dr. Frutnight reached the house at 8 o'clock. On entering the hall he met Mrs. Wiegmann, who said to the doctor: "Why, I am not sick; the boys are only trightened." Since 6 o'clock, just twelve hours after the death of her husband, the patient, who was sixty three years old, had a couple of watery stools. A prescription was given. At midnight they again called Dr. Fruitnight, who was absent from home at the time. Two hours later they again called, and as Dr. Fruit-night had not yet returned home, his colleague, Dr. Charles E. Young, of No. 244 West Fifty-sixth-st., responded. Dr. Young continued the treatment. At 7 a. m. sunday, September 11, they again called Dr. Fruitnight, saying that Mrs. Wiegmann was much worse The sudden onset of the symptoms of Mrs. Wiegmann following so closely the death of her husband, together with the fact that Asiatic chol-era threatened the city, led us to suspect that this infection might possibly have something to do with these cases. Accordingly it was arranged to have a consultation of physicians concerning Mrs. Wiegmann. At half past 9 a. m. Drs. J. Lewis Smith, of No. 64 West Fifty-sixth-st., who had passed through the last epidemic in this city; J. Henry Fruitnight, of No. 161 West Fifty-seventh-st.; Charles E. Young, of No. 244 West Fifty-sixth-st., and Frank Graner, No. 326 West Forty-sixth-st., an eminent pathologist, met at the bedside of the patient. At this time the patient was in a very grave condition, although the diarrhoea and vomiting were less frequent than during the night before. She was in a collapse. The skin was dusky, face drawn, eyes sunken, nose

DRINK POLAND WATER.
The Board of Heart are Imperative in ordering tottled for to avoid cholera. Sold by your grocer.

pinched, lips compressed and pulse at the wrist was nearly imperceptible. The whole surface of the body cold and bathed in a clammy perspiration while the internal temperature registered 102 degrees. she was very restless and mouned incessantly, and since 7 o'clock complained of cramp-like pains in the abdomen and calves of the legs. It was the opinion of the physicians present that the only factor lacking in the diagnosis of Asiatic cholera was the absence of the history of exposure to the infection, and that to

the history of exposure to the infection, and that to determine positively the nature of the attacks it would be necessary to make cultures to obtain the spiritium of Asiatic cholera.

It is just here, in these first cases, that the difficulty of making a diagnosis would be encountered. After it has been definitely determined that cases of the disease have occurred in the city it will be comparatively easy to make a diagnosis from the symptoms alone. Therefore it was very necessary to be exceedingly cautions in making a diagnosis of Asiatic cholera until every test known to us had been applied. As a result of the consultation it was decided to treat the case under the assumption that it was one of Asiatic cholera. Therefore, explicit and argent directions were given to the family in regard to the disinfection of patient, surroundings and selves, it was also decided to notify the Health Board of the case, which was done at fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock, a. m. In the meantime Drs. Pruitinght and Graner awanted the arrival of the health obtain after the dispatch of the information the health inspector, Dr. Dillingham, reached the house, which is an evidence of the celerity which the Health Board displays in its duties.

Dr. Dillingham examined the patient and considered.

inspector, Dr. Dillingham, reached the house, which is an evidence of the celerity which the Health Board displays in its duties.

Dr. Dillingham examined the patient and coincided in the views expressed by the consultants earlier in the morning. Specimens of excreta were obtained from Mrs. Wegmann before death, and were taken away to the bacteriological laboratory for cultivation of bacilli. Dr. Dillingham reterated the order for disinfection. Dr. Fruitnight again saw the patient at 5 p. m., and pronounced her dying. It had been arranged that at 9 p. m. Drs. Young and Fruitnight should again meet at the patient's shouse, which they did. The patient had expired at 6 p. m. Directions were given as to the further disinfection. After conference, Drs. Young and Fruitnight agreed that they could not conscientionsly certify to the cause of death as resulting from Aslatic cholera until they know the result of the hacteriological examination. Therefore, at 10 p. m. Sunday, September 11, a John Letter was written, embodying the foregoing facts, which was sent to the Health Office, addressed to Dr. Cyrus Edson, Sanitary Superintendent, by special messenger. This terminated our connection with the cases.

When a clear and exact history of exposure is lacking, although the symptoms may be just like those present in typical cases of Aslatic cholera, it will be impossible to make a differential diagnosis between Aslatic cholera and aggravated cholera morbus without a hacerlological examination. Nevertheless, from the clinical symptoms we were inclined to favor the diagnosis of Aslatic cholera rather than that of cholera morbus. Our reasons for taking this view were the following: The rapidity of appearance of collapse within six hours after the appearance of the first symptoms, the external coldness and internal rise of temperature, the parchment-like feel of the skin, which had lost its elasticity; the uncontrollable vomiting, the large serous discharges, though them of the first of temperature. The proting of the illness.

fatal result, scarcely twenty-four hours after the beginning of the illness.

Dr. Fruitnight has been the family physician of
the Wiegmanns for more than fifteen years. In
this time they have had no more sickness than might
befall any family. The family consisted of father,
mother and four adult children, three sons and one
daughter. The father and sons always worked
steadily, while the daughter assisted the mother
with the household cares, as the latter did not enjoy
rurged bealth. The father and mother emigrated to
this country from North Germany more than twenty
rears ago. They have always borne a reputation
for sobriety, industry, cleanliness and thrift. The
appearance of their apartments gives decided and
unequivocal evidences of these truits of character.
The house in which they lived for the last eight
vears is in a very good condition, as regards cleanliness and sanitary arrangement. It is occupied by
three families besides themselves, one family to a
floor. The house in fact is far superior to most others
of its class. The neighborhood in which it is located is not a particularly filthy one, and is not
at all overcrowded, for on the opposite side of the
avenue are the large open grounds of the Stryker
and Mott estries, unoccupied by buildings, and extending from West Fifty second to West Fifty-fourthst.

J. HENRY FRUTTNIGHT, M. D.

J. HENRY FRUITNIGHT, M. D. CHARLES E. YOUNG, M. D. New-York, September 15, 1802.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE WRIT OF HABEAS To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I noticed in yesterday's Tribune that the Gov

ernor of this State was in doubt as to his power to uspend the writ of habens corpus, owing to the danger to the public safety which would follow if it should be issued, and the passengers who are tem-porarily restrained of their liberty by the health fficers should be liberated. The writ, if issued, could ot, in my opinion, be sustained on various grounds. tscharge of his duty will not be reviewed by the discharge of his duty will not be reviewed by the Court; but, upon the requirements of the statute being compiled with, the Court cannot under a heavy penalty refuse to issue the writ, and the Governor would have no right to suspend it, because it is provided in the Constitution of the State of New-York that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invision, the public safety may require its suspensed." Of coarse, no parifolic citizen would apply for the writ if by means of his presence in the community the public safety would be impaired, and the Court would, in all probability, instantly remaind the passengers to the custody of the health officers.

New-York, September 14, 1892.

FEARS OF THE DISEASE IN THE WEST,

TALK OF SUSPENDING IMMIGRATION FOR NINETY DAYS CHICAGO OFFICIALS VIGILANT. Chicago, Sept. 15. Mayor Washburne to-day received

a telegram from Detroit, signed by Mayor Pingree, ask-ing that Chicago Join with sixteen other cities in me-morializing the President to suspend immigration for ninety days. Mayor Washburne sent the following

answer:

To H. S. Pingree, Mayor, Detroit.

After consultation with the State Board of Health
I am prepared to join in a memorial to the President
urging suspension of immagration, not for ninety days,
but until all danger of a cholera epidemic is passed.

HEMISTEAD WASHBURNE, Mayor.

Chief Sanitary Inspector Hayt, who has charge of the city regulations, said to-day: "If it becomes necessary we shall declare a quarantine against New-Before such action is taken this departmen will confer with the State Board. We are working in harmony."

Dr. Frank Reilly, secretary of the State Board of Health, and Health Commissioner Ware had a long conference to day, relative to precautionary measure to be taken against the introduction of cholera. After omparing notes the two officials decided that all that nedical skill could do toward guarding against the scourge had been done. Constant vigilance will be the watchword. The authorities are now proceeding on the theory that in all probability the cholera will

If a case breaks out here the patient will be imm If a case breaks out here the patient will be frame-diately sent to the Municipal Hospital near the Bride-well, where 300 heds are ready for the reception of the patients. The present inspection of immigrant trains will be kept up and inspectors will be sent 100 miles beyond the State line into Indiana to board in-coming trains. If a case is found absord the train will be put in charge of a deputy sheriff and sent direct to the State Refuse Camp, already established by the State Board of Health. This refuge camp was selected in secret and is an isolated spot beyond the State line,

THE PRESIDENT HAS FULL POWER. IF NECESSARY, HE WILL PROBIBLY IMMIGRA-TION FROM INFECTED PORTS.

Loon Lake, N. Y., Sept. 15.—That the President is fully alive to the welfore and the general interests of the American people, notwithstanding the terrible personal affliction under which he is laboring, is clearly winced by the action taken by him to-day in regard o the quarantine against cholera. He sent a telegram to the Secretary of the Treasury saying that the Attorney General had sent him an opinion to the effect that he had full power, under the law, to prevent the landing in this country of all immigrants coming from ports infected with cholera or any other contagious lisease. He suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury should convey this information to the various transatlantic steamship companies, together with an official notice that unless they acted in strict accordance therewith, he (the President), would issue an executive order prohibiting entirely all immigration from infected ports, without exception. The Secre tary of the Treasury is urged to give the matter careful and thorough consideration, and to advise the The President received a telegram this after

from the Secretary of the Treasury, saying that he had received assurances from the steamship companies that they will not ship any more immigrants to the United States from infected ports, and saying that they had instructed their European agents to this effect by cable. The Secretary added that he had no doubt whatever of the perfect faith of the steamship companies in this matter. NO MORE IMMIGRANTS TO BE BROUGHT OVER,

Washington, Sept. 15.-Secretary Foster is in ex-

pectation of a letter from the Collector at New-York containing a positive assumance by the agents of the Atlantic steamship lines that their companies will not hereafter, until the cholera epidemic abates, bring to this country any immigrants or any other than cabin passengers. This does not apply to the vessels now on their way to America, but with their departure the

THE CHOLERA IS AT OUR DOOR.

Have no fears, for HOLMAN'S AGUE, LIVER AND STOMACH PADS not only prevent cholera, but yellow fever and all other contactious diseases; if worn freely they tone up and invigorate the system, enabling it to repel all disease. For indigestion, billousness and malaria in all ferms they are the only true cure.

In and near this city to-sage there are predamy be not weather; slight thermal changes; a trifle warmer, perhaps to each product of the weather; slight thermal changes; a trifle warmer, perhaps to each product of the weather; slight thermal changes; a trifle warmer, perhaps to each product of the weather; slight thermal changes; a trifle warmer, perhaps weather, perhaps w



all the troubles that come from it, and every thing catarrhal in its nature, are cured by the mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties of their remedy.

They can't say any more. Probably every medicine for Catarrh claims as much. But it's one thing to promise a cure—it's a very different thing to perform it. The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy want to prove that they mean what they say. So they make this offer: If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing, they'll pay you \$500 in cash. You're sure of the money or a cura lan't such a medicine worth trying!

ompanies completed their contract obligations, and are now in position to stop the further passage of im-

PRECAUTIONS IN OTHER CITIES.

RAILROADS AND STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH CO-OPERATING TO KEEP OUT THE DISEASE.

Indianapolis, Sept. 15.—The rallroad officials are cooperating with the medical authorities in an effort to teep cholera out of Indiana. Mayor Sullivan has issued an order that all trains coming from New-York shall be stopped at the Belt crossing and thoroughly examined before being allowed to proceed to the Union Station. The superintendents of the several railroads were informed of this order last night, and are expected to aid in its enforcement. President Myerson, of the City Board of Health, is busy selecting a corps of sanitary inspectors. The train inspection began at o'clock this morning. Attorney-General Smith says that the State has power to quarantine immigrants and prevent their passage through the State, or can quar-antine against all other States at the Indiana line, and that the powers of the State Board of Health are fully sufficient to protect the State.

Cincinnati, Sep. 15.-The Chamber of Commerce today, by unanimous vote, authorized the president to appoint a committee of five to co-operate with the municipal authorities to devise the most effective measares to keep from the city the threatened infection of cholera.

Cleveland, Sept. 15,-The Mayor and Board of Control of this city have decided to inform the officials of the railways entering this place that no more immigrants from infected ports will be received in Clevegrants from infected ports will be received in Cleveland. Dr. Miller, of the State Board of Health, has
established a millitary medical quarantine at the Eastern State line at Lawrenceburg, where all immigrants
will be inspected. He has also established a camp
hospital at Ashtabula, with accommodations for 200
immigrants. There is talk of establishing a quarantine
just outside the city limits. A hospital has been
erected on the infirmary grounds and preparations
have been made to meet the cholera should it come.
Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 15 (special).—Dr. Thomas
Walker, local deputy for the State Board of Health,
received a telegram this afternoon telling him to hold
himself in readiness to search all trains coming West
over the Fanhandle from Pennsylvania. He will be
stationed on the West Urginla side of the river and
all cholerine victims will be kept out of the State. A
site for a hospital is being looked up.

MR. DEPEW HAS NO FEAR WHATEVER. THE CHOLERA ATTACKS ONLY THOSE WHO IN-

VITE IT, HE SAYS.

Chauncey M. Depew, discussing the recent fatal cases of cholera in the city, said; "The cholera is so much better understood in these days that there really seems to be no danger to persons who take the proper precautions. That means cleanliness and diet, which ought to prevail in the hot season whether there is any cholera or not. I was in Paris five days when they were having about fourteen deaths a day, and made some investigation in regard to its dis-tribution through the city and its dissemination. I found that it was and had been localized in districts where there was bad drainage, bad sanitation in the houses and infected water from the Seine. The business and cleanly resident portions of Paris were se in those districts. The French are a more excitable people than we, and yet this matter was so thoroughly understood that there was no alarm whatever among the Parisians. Their commercial people told me, how ever, that the scare outside was such as to deprive Paris of a million or more of visitors who would have

Paris of a minion of moto of the beat been customers to their hotels and shops.

"New-York," continued Mr. Depew, "is the beat drained city in the world, and has the healthlest location, with navigable waters, deep and strong currents rom three sides and the ocean in front. I do not believe, with the scientific information and sanitary appliances at hand, that it is possible for cholera to assume an epidemic form here, or to attack any except those who neglect ordinary precautions. What these precautions are, the Board of Health has stated clearly, and it is printed in the morning papers, so

that any child can understand. "Why the stock market should be affected is one of the mysteries of Wall Street. It certainly will not affect the movement of traffic east or west. It might cause a diminution of through travel to New-York, but that is not a factor of sufficient importance to affect materially the earnings of the railroads. The business of the community is unusually sound and healthy and entirely free from cholera symptoms. A little conference in my office a few days after I returned from Europe with representatives of our lines from the West developed an exceedingly hopeful feeling in regard to both traffic and rates for the fall and winter. It seems to me that in the present emergency people can save both pockets and stomachs and escape any peril to either their lives or their investments by simply keeping their heads." of the mysteries of Wall Street. It certainly will not

RESIDENTS OF A NEW-JERSEY TOWN WORRIED. Athenia, N. J., Sept. 15.-The residents of this place are greatly in fear of cholera. William Wieg-man, one of the cholera victims in New-York City, man, one of the choiera victims in New-Fork City, visited here ten days ago, and while here complained of being sick at his stomach. He returned to New-York, and a few days later was stricken with the dread disease. He died on September 8. The authorities have engaged Dr. Leal, of Paterson, to take charge of the township's health affairs, and have authorized him to adopt the most rigid measures. The house where Wiegman stopped while here has been quarantined and officers are on guard around it.

QUARANTINE AT BRUNSWICK, GA. Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 15.—Beginning to-day, all vessels coming from North of Hatterns will be stopped for inspection at Quarantine. If there is any sickness on board the patients will be sent to Sapele Island.

____ THE WEATHER REPORT.

A FINE OUTLOOK EVERYWHERE. Washington, Sept. 15. Except clearing showers over the section north of the lakes, in the St. Lawrence Valley the section north of the lakes, in the St. Lawrence Valley and generally throughout the Northeast, fair weather has prevaited in all parts, of the country, except local showers on the Florida coast. The temperature has risen slightly in the central valleys and in the upper plateau region, and has failen over the New England, Middle and South Abhantic States, east lake region and in the region from Kaneas northward over the Dakotas, the most decided fall occurring over South Dakota. The air pressure is highest that the Corner Mississipul and Misseuri Valleys, and the occurring over South Dakota. The air pressure is highest over the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the fall in temperature in the latter region is directly attributable to the cool wave of air sweeping southward over that région since last evening. Fair weather with continued west to north winds will prevail in the districts each of the Missis-ippi. The temperature will rise over the section from the east guif States north to the east lake region, fall slightly in the Central Mississippi Valley and rise in the Missouri Valley and the plateau regions, on account of the development of a low pressure area in the extreme Northwest.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY.

For New-England, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, fair; southerly to west-erly winds; warmer in the last three States by Saturday.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

HOURS: Morning. 1 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 75 1 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure, as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the tem-perature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Sept. 16, 1 a. m.—Clear skies, light to fresh southwesterly breeze, and a moderately dry air made up yesterday's programme. Humidity registered 69 in the morning at Mr. Dunn's office, and .06 at even ing. The temperature larged between 61 and 74 degrees at Perry's, the average (66%) being 1% higher than on the corresponding day last year and 5% lower than on Wedna-day.

day.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be fair weather; slight thermal changes; a trifle warmer, perhaps.